

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 *Telegraph* Secretary.

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.
Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should be aware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized by the El Paso Herald.

Schooling For Spanish-Americans

IN THIS city, the children of Spanish-American parents are sent to separate schools for the first few years, in order that they may receive the advantage of special branches established for their benefit, and that they may become familiar with the basis of English education under conditions more favorable than if they were placed with younger children in the primary schools of the English speaking population. After the first few years of schooling, the children of Spanish-American parentage are placed with the children of English speaking parentage on terms of exact equality, and they go through all the intermediate and upper grades and the high school without any distinction or prejudice whatever.

This is as it should be. There is no possible ground for racial distinction in this connection, and the only reason for separating the children in the earliest years is for the benefit of the Spanish speaking children themselves. Of course the schools for Spanish speaking children are not discriminated against in any way, but they have every advantage offered in the other schools.

The disposition that has become manifest in some Texas and New Mexico towns, to separate the Spanish speaking children throughout the school years, and, in a measure at least, to discriminate against them in school equipment, facilities, and teaching force, is most unfortunate and calculated to create discord where there has been nothing but harmony in the social and business relations of the two peoples. Such tendencies, wherever they begin to show themselves, are to be combated by clear seeing and right thinking citizens.

The convict camp system of private contracts for prison labor is all wrong, and a disgrace to modern civilization; on the other hand, the best use that could be made of state and county convicts would be to put them to work on the roads under supervision of responsible public officials.

President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, in his testimony before the interstate commerce commission, expressed his conviction that the cost of transportation "is not the prime factor in railroad rate making, is not even one of the prime factors, and ought not to be considered by the commission as a factor." President Ripley contends for a fiscal policy permitting the construction of new terminals, extensions, and the general improvement of the permanent way out of earnings without taking in any more new capital than is absolutely necessary; and he wants the stock of railroads made profitable and attractive, so that the new capital could come into "partnership" without continuing to pile up the mortgage loans and increase the fixed charges.

Neglecting the Poultry Industry

ONE packing house will ship 20,000 chickens into San Antonio from northern markets in the near future to supply the local demand. Nearly all the chickens served on El Paso tables are cold storage stuff from the north; yet this section is ideally adapted to poultry raising; the climate is right, feed easily obtainable, there is plenty of room, it is easy to obtain prime locations for poultry farms, and the market, at first class prices, is practically unlimited.

The poultry business of the older states is not merely a side issue to other branches of farming, but it is a great industry in itself, representing hundreds of millions of dollars in capital investment and regular annual income.

In this section the poultry raiser, to be successful, must establish his business firmly and manage it with skill and with constant intelligent care. The returns, however, are large, and the business locally will become more and more lucrative as the local poultry men begin to control the market and discourage shipments from outside.

If El Paso were raising poultry and eggs in average quantity—merely keeping up her end so as not to lower the average national production—we should put out locally every year 125,000 head of poultry and 680,000 dozen eggs.

El Paso overlooked a wonderful chance to advertise herself when she let the big bankers' excursions from the north, east, and south pass around us in going to Los Angeles. Outside of a very few Texas bankers, who happened to go through this way, the entire movement took place through Albuquerque and other gateways. There are some 1500 bankers in attendance at the convention, and there is no reason, except our own backwardness, why a good many of these people should not have had an opportunity on this trip to see something of El Paso and this section of the southwest.

Bad Showing For Texas

ANYBODY would think Texas were going to the bad to read the report of vital statistics for August. The total births reported numbered 2124, while 4506 deaths are recorded—more than twice as many deaths as births. As a matter of fact, the startling figures merely go to show that physicians and attendants over the state in cases of child birth are very lax about making their reports, and that the local authorities are not making half an effort to enforce the law. The death record is more nearly correct, for a permit is almost invariably required for burial; no permit is required, however, to bring another youngster into the world, and the physicians, who are always the foremost advocates of accurate public statistical records, fail in more than one-half the cases to make a report of births.

The government will try planting seed over a part of the burned area in Oregon in the effort to reproduce in time the forests that have been destroyed. The cost will be \$3 or \$4 per acre, and over most of the area eastern hard woods will be planted, such as hickory, white oak, and chestnut; these species are already growing under cultivation on ranches in that section, and the forest service expects that these trees will grow to useful size very much more quickly than the conifers would. About \$20,000 will be spent in the experimental seeding, part of which is indirectly to protect the water supply of the city of Portland.

The Herald's southwestern news and special service cost as much as the total news service of any other El Paso or southwestern newspaper. The Herald's southwestern news is legitimate news by wire and mail from a corps of special correspondents, who are paid a regular salary for their service to Herald readers; the Herald's southwestern news is not made up of clippings from ancient exchanges, as is the case of other papers in this vicinity, but is original material, written especially for The Herald by correspondents, members of The Herald staff, resident in each southwestern community.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

MARY clerked in Whipple's store, and her heart was sick and sore, for poor Mary wasn't strong, and the hours were heavily long, and her pay was pretty slim, and the boss was sour and grim. Mary's nerves were worn to shreds, selling yarns and pin and threads. And one day a haughty dame to this salesgirl's counter came, wanting stuff to make a gown; and she made the girl hand down fifty tons or so of cloth; and she grew exclaiming 'cause the prices were too high; and she glared with fiery eye at the weary girl and said: "Hustle! try to earn your bread! Bring me half a carload more of the dress goods in your store! On those highest shelves I see fabrics that look good to me!" Then poor Mary, worn and weak, soaked that woman on the cheek; slugged her three times on the nose with a bolt of linen cloth, hit her roundly with a chair, pushed her down the cellar stair. In the court the case was tried, and poor Mary, weary-eyed, told her simple tale with tears, thinking she would get ten years. But the jury's honest men, did not send her to the pen. "She's not guilty!" they all cried, and she's now the foreman's bride.

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Dorothy Dix

On What Is Sauce for the Gander Is Sauce for the Goose.

IN his ante-nuptial marriage agreement Mr. Robert Chanler made over to Madeline Chanler, leaving himself entirely dependent on her bounty. The verdict of the world, given without a dissenting voice, is that the man is insane or he would not do so. What, surrender the liberty that goes with financial independence? What, have to go like a beggar to someone else and ask for a dollar of your own for spending money, explain why you did with the last dollar, and expect to do with this? What, turn over to another's judgment, another's whim, the money that stands between you and want? No one but a fool, a madman, would do this. What, surrender the liberty that goes with financial independence? What, have to go like a beggar to someone else and ask for a dollar of your own for spending money, explain why you did with the last dollar, and expect to do with this? What, turn over to another's judgment, another's whim, the money that stands between you and want? No one but a fool, a madman, would do this.

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THE DANCER

By Edmund Jaloux.

IT WAS quite an event to the inhabitants of the little town of Solihanne when marquis de Tetygense arrived there in person. He had just bought an old mansion, half ruined and flanked by towers, situated on a hillside and generally known as the chateau. But the marquis did not care for the extensive improvements the marquis ordered made, and noticed the costly furniture, paintings, carpets, curtains and bric-a-brac which were carried into the recently emptied rooms. But the marquis did not only bring with them these dead things; all Solihanne was scandalized at a rumor which said that the old white haired man of 70 or more had also brought with him a young and exceedingly beautiful dancer with a small and cruel expression in her classical face.

As soon as he had settled down in his new home, the marquis began a search for musicians, and finally two violinists and a flute player were found. He bought their services, but their silence and through their indiscretion the town learned how the old marquis spent his evenings. Every night at 9 o'clock the three musicians went to the chateau, where they sat down in an immense empty hall, illuminated by a chandelier of dull silver. Monsieur de Tetygense sat down far from them at a small round table on which stood a Venetian glass and a bottle of Rhine wine, and then the dancer, Lina Corradini, appeared. Dressed in the traditional ballet costume, very low necked, with a string of magnificent pearls around her beautiful neck she danced at a small table, lit with a single candle, gracefully with a smile on her beautiful, though cold face. Now she bounded as if trying to catch a butterfly, then she drew imaginary garlands in the air with her slender hands, then again raising her arms above her head she played about like the water in a fountain.

Monsieur Tetygense looked at her as if in a trance and occasionally he wiped a tear from his eye and at midnight he sent away the musicians, who understood nothing of this strange feat.

The Herald's Daily Short Story

Work Of State Department

Most Interesting Of All

II—THE GOVERNMENT AT WORK.

THE department of state employs the smallest force of any department of the government, but it is the most important, and its official head is regarded as the premier of the cabinet. As a rule, when the president makes up his official family, he selects the ablest man he can get for the state portfolio. There have been a few administrations in which the secretary of state yielded first place in influence to the head of another department in cabinet affairs, but as a rule the official precedence has carried with it the actual pre-eminence.

International Activities.
The state department has its official existence in Washington, but the larger portion of its activities take place in other countries. The diplomatic and consular service represent the most important work of the department, and while the plans are mapped out in Washington they are largely executed abroad. It was found advisable from the earliest history of the American colonies to have representatives among the nations of Europe to look after the colonial interests. Benjamin Franklin at one time represented several of the colonies in this capacity abroad.

The contingent fund of the state department is the one appropriation made by the federal government that requires no accounting to the people. This is a secret fund established for the purpose of enabling the secretary of state to keep track upon the secret doings of other nations, in order that the government may at all times be apprised of any foreign developments which might affect its interests. The diplomatic representatives of the United States in foreign countries are supposed to keep themselves in close touch with the officials of the countries to which they are accredited, and to so conduct themselves as to be on good terms with those foreign officials with whom they have to deal. This has in a measure brought about a demand for wealthy Americans.

As the important foreign posts, as the person representative of the president of the United States, the American ambassador is supposed to have access to the offices of the ruler of the country to which he is accredited. If he is to make the most of his position he needs to be well fitted for taking part in the social affairs of the capital, and this calls for expenditure far in excess of the emolument he receives. It is for this reason that Ambassador Reid, in maintaining the American embassy at the court of St. James, spends \$250,000 a year—more than ten times his income from the ambassadorship.

Many Strict Rules.
Many rules and regulations are prescribed to govern the conduct of America's diplomatic representatives abroad. They are required to be chary in the matter of giving out interviews or making speeches, and are not to be seen in the streets of the country to which they are accredited. Special locked and sealed pouches are used, and wherever possible these are entrusted to American citizens in the international mail service. In times of war the consuls bear the same relation to the American government and any other nation, special messengers are often employed to carry the dispatches. Secret cipher codes are used in correspondence when war threatens. In case of a declaration of war the American representatives abroad are afforded a safe conduct to the frontiers of the country at whose capital they are stationed, and the representatives of some other nation are sent to take their place.

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By Frederic J. Haskin

Abe Martin



Even th' things that er comparatively cheap er high. Rural delivery has put a crimp in th' farmer that used t' go t' town twice a day t' git a weekly newspaper.

service of the United States that it is being made the pattern after which Germany, England and France are modeling theirs. The secretary of state handles many things of a purely domestic interest in addition to his attention to all foreign matters. It was this that led to the changing of the name of the department. In the early years of the government it was known as the department of foreign relations, but the desire of those in authority at that time to make its activities include certain home affairs led it to be called the state department. The secretary of state is the medium of correspondence between the president of the United States and the governors of the several states.

(Continued on Next Page.)

14 Years Ago Today

Terry Pearce has returned from Kansas City. Surgeon Rafferty's wife and children have returned from a California trip. Proprietor S. A. Fowler and wife, of the Vineland, N. J., house, are here. Dan Parks returned today from the east over the Santa Fe. He says money is scarce down east and jobs scarcer. The following hunting party for a two weeks' trip: H. P. Floy, and David Payne, Walter Shelton, H. U. Neill and Mr. Bascom, of Las Cruces. They disembark at Valentine. A. W. Reeves, of the Santa Fe office, has gone east for a month, and his place is taken by W. W. Arnold, of Las Cruces. Frank Powers and wife and Maury Edwards have returned from their 29 days' hunt at the head of the Sacramento river. They killed enough game to replenish the New York zoo. Bishop Key has sent Rev. C. J. Orley to Roswell for his next charge and he will immediately remove there. Who the successor for Trinity will be is not known. The district conference of the Mexican Methodist church closed last night after an agreeable and profitable meeting in the South Campbell street church. The district court opened today and these grand jurors were empaneled: Edwin Thomas, foreman; William Schenker, J. J. Smith, W. W. Rose, J. Calisher, Phil Young, A. Courchesne, David Payne, John Burton, H. E. Kaser, W. W. Fink and H. C. Myles. Judge Buckler made the usual charge. G. H. Ames has sold to Millard Patterson, of El Paso, lot 4, block 8, Alexander addition, S. S. Gates has sold to B. F. Jenkins for \$600, piece of block 24, Campbell and Morehead's addition, James Graves sells to Robert Martin for \$500, land in J. Wilkin Tay's survey.

Col. Ritter has got the pipe 900 feet down the well this noon, with a fresh shoe and the situation favorable enough. Weber's bread wagon team got frightened and ran away this noon down on Second street. The El Paso Social club gives its first dance of the season in the courthouse on Wednesday night next.

Super-Medical Advice.
Bilkins—Doctor, my wife has lost her voice. What can I do about it?
Doctor—Well, as a married man, I'd advise you to get down on your knees and return thanks.—Chicago News.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox On the Charm Of Melodious Voice

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THE American nation is a good nation, and it is to be the leading land of the world. But the highest development will not be reached until more attention is paid to the speaking voice. The human voice is a wonderful thing. In the early civilization of Egypt written pleadings alone were permitted in the tribunals. The judge should be swayed by the eloquence of the human voice.

When the verdict was announced the presiding judge touched the successful man in unbroken silence with an image of the goddess of truth. In America an agreeable voice in man or woman is so unusual that it renders the possessor distinguished in the circles where he or she moves.

Painful to the Ear.
South of the Mason and Dixon line one can hear musical voices more frequently, but in the west and middle states and in New England they are, as a rule, fewer. I am glad to know that some effort is being made to remedy this evil, for evil it is.

Parents and teachers are inexcusably indifferent to the placing of the voices of children. One of the most brilliantly educated young women of my acquaintance, a graduate of one of our best universities, speaks with the voice of a startled parrot. After ten minutes her most instructive and interesting conversation becomes insupportable to one of sensitive nerves.

Before a little girl learns physiology or algebra, she should be taught to speak agreeably, since a woman's voice is often the only music in a home.